Personalities in the News

One Hundred Years Ago Charles A. Dana Was Born

THIS week's special contribution toward making 1919 the greatest "centennial year" on record is the hundredth birthday anniversary of Charles A. Dana, for many years editor of "The New York Sun," and the man who is credited with having created the profession of journalism in America.

Mr. Dana was born in the town of Hinsdale, N. H., August 8, 1819. He had two winters in the country schools, and at the age of fourteen was sent by his parents to Buffalo, where he became a clerk in his uncle's drygoods store. He mastered the Latin grammar while clerking in the store, and when eighteen years old resolved to have an education. With his own savings and with some help from relatives he entered Harvard at the age of twenty-one. His eyesight having become impaired, he was obliged to relinquish the college course at the end of the second year.

One year later he became a member of the Brook Farm community at Roxbury, Mass. For three years he remained at the experimental station, which was started by devotees of transcendental philosophy. During his stay he took his first lesson in journalism. Associated with Parke Godwin and others, he conducted a weekly publication devoted to Fourieristic doctrines. Finally he severed his connection with Brook Farm owing to his holding views which clashed with those of the founders and to his conclusion that social conditions were not to be revolutionized by such community experiments.

Comes to Tribune

He went to Boston and assumed editorial charge of "The Chronotype," which was published by Elizur Wright. He was then twenty-five years old. He had improved his time at Brook Farm to add to his knowledge of the classics and to begin the acquisition of that vast fund of cyclopedic knowledge which became invaluable to him later.

In 1847 he came to New York as reporter on The Tribune at $10 a week. He became city editor, and in 1848 he spent eight months in Europe as a correspondent. Within two years of his connection with the paper Horace Greeley made him managing editor of The Tribune. He soon showed the strength of his character and Greeley placed great faith in him.

During the time Mr. Dana was managing editor of The Tribune he found time to lay out and compile the American Cyclopedia. In connection with his friend of Brook Farm days, George Ripley, he worked from 1853 until 1863 on the cyclopedia. The first edition, published in 1863, comprised sixteen volumes.

When Mr. Dana left The Tribune, in 1862, he accepted a subordinate position in the War Department at Washington under the Lincoln Administration. Soon afterward he was made Third Assistant Secretary of War under Edwin M. Stanton. Dana went to the front and kept Lincoln and Stanton posted as to the character of the men who were conducting operations and the meaning of events as they appeared. The qualities which made Dana a good journalist made him a vivid and accurate reporter of military happenings. President Lincoln once referred to him as "the eyes of the government at the front."

"The Sun" Was Dana

Dana held a government position until the end of the war. In 1865 he went to Chicago to take editorial charge of "The Republican," a new paper established and supported by a ring of Illinois politicians and financiers. "The Republican," which was the first newspaper absolutely under Mr. Dana's control, did not succeed. After one year Dana abandoned Chicago and returned East.

"The Sun" was purchased from Moses Y. Beach in 1867 by a coterie of which Charles A. Dana, William M. Evarts, Marshall O. Roberts and Fred Conkling were the principal members. Before long the paper became a financial and a popular success. It pictured on every page Dana's own powerful, cultivated, passionate self. "The Sun" was Mr. Dana. Mr. Dana was "The Sun." He remained in complete control of the paper until his death, which occurred in 1897.

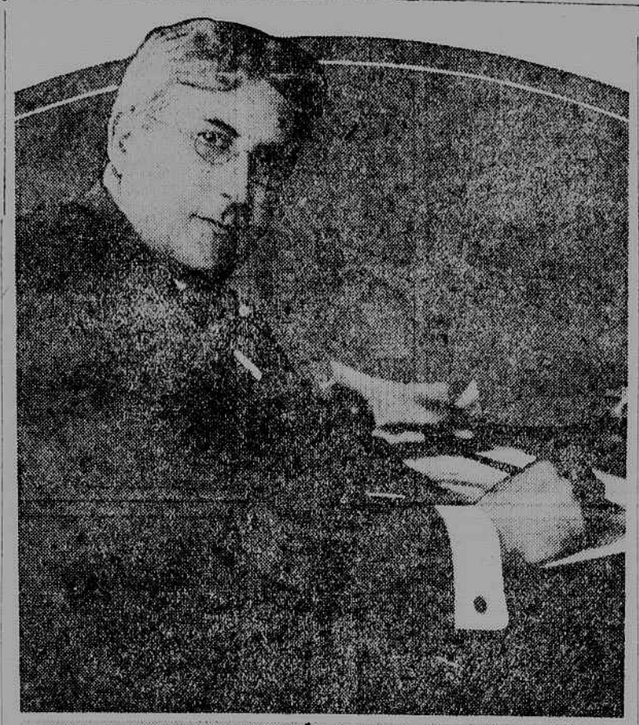
Receiver Garrison, Who Defied The Carmen of the B. R. T.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, noted jurist, former Secretary of War, and receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, comes again into the public eye because of the transit strike resulting from the refusal to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

He was born in Camden, N. J., on November 28, 1864, a son of the Rev. Joseph Fithian and Elizabeth Vanarsdale Garrison. He comes of old American stock on both sides. Mr. Garrison first attended the public schools of his home city, then entered the Protestant Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, where he studied for two years. This was followed by a two years' attendance at Phillips Exeter Academy. He next entered Harvard University as a special student with the class of '86, remaining there one year. In the mean time Mr. Garrison had been reading law in the offices of Redding, Jones & Carson, in Philadelphia, where he was admitted to practice in his Harvard year. He continued with that firm and its successor, Jones & Carson, until 1888, when New Jersey granted him the right to practise in that state.

From that time onward until 1898 Mr. Garrison was located in Camden. His clientele included some of the biggest firms and corporations in New Jersey and he came to be looked upon as the leader of the New Jersey bar. In 1899 Mr. Garrison opened offices in Jersey City under the firm name of Garrison, McManus & Enright. During the next five years it was one of the most active legal partnerships of the day. At the end of that period, on June 15, 1904, Mr. Garrison went on the bench as Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey. He occupied the post until March 3, 1913, when he was appointed Secretary of War by President Wilson. His judicial record was equal in every way to his efforts before the bar and in national affairs.

Only a short time after assuming his Cabinet duties in Washington Mr. Garrison was called to a big job



Lindley M. Garrison

—the Ohio flood. Every one agreed that Mr. Garrison made good in handling this exceedingly difficult situation, involving the fate of thousands of lives and millions of dollars of property. The expeditious manner in which he handled the problem won him the admiration of the whole country.

As Secretary of War Mr. Garrison gave many evidences of executive and organizing ability. One important phase of his service was the handling of the Panama Canal, which is under the jurisdiction of the War Department. Mr. Garrison undertook a personal investigation of the big waterway in an effort of finding a way of combating the frequent slides. In other respects he helped in getting the maximum of efficiency out of the canal.

But Mr. Garrison is best known for his labors in behalf of the army and national defence in general. To this end he wanted bigger guns, more forts, better coast defence works and a competent reserve staff of officers as well as men. Throughout his period in the Cabinet he exerted every energy to upbuild the army, and it is recognized that had his programme been followed during President Wilson's first Administration the United States would have been in a better position to wage the war against Germany. He instituted many reforms and laid plans for future development, and although he was compelled to leave the Secretaryship of War as a result of his disagreement with the President, his work has borne fruit and is destined to wield a great influence upon the future development of the army. On leaving his post Mr. Garrison turned over to the new Secretary, Newton D. Baker, a complete plan for the Mexican campaign, worked out in detail long before.

As Secretary of War Mr. Garrison was looked upon in Washington as the ablest man in the Wilson Cabinet. Throughout his term of service he showed a disposition to grapple with problems at the start, to act decisively and plan wisely. He piloted the army through some of its most trying years and left the service in much better shape than it was when he found it.

It is generally known that Mr. Garrison quit the Cabinet because his scheme for a continental army was not supported by the Administration after he had received assurances of such support. This scheme, briefly, provided for a regular army of 140,000 men, a National Guard of 130,000 and a continental army of 400,000. The latter was to be distinct from the National Guard, with enlistment for six years. Members were to be required to drill two months a year for the first three years, receiving regular army pay while with the colors. During the second three years they would be subject to call at any time. Mr. Garrison, after long consultation with army chiefs and a close analysis of the subject, saw in his plan a great reserve force of troops for any demand. Had his plan been adopted, it is said, the United States would have had 1,000,000 men at the outbreak of the war with Germany ready to take the field. He developed this plan with infinite pains, and when he saw it go to pieces, with a compromise offered between the continental army and the National Guard, he promptly resigned. But it was without resentment or any idea of political effect, as he assured the country at the time. Following his resignation, Mr. Garrison returned to legal practice in New York and joined the firm of Hornblower, Miller, Potter & Earle.

British Beauty, Loved by Many Men, Kills Herself

WITH the suicide in London recently of Mrs. Arthur Eliot, better known as Mrs. Mabel Louise Atherton, divorced wife of Colonel Thomas James Atherton, formerly of the 12th Lancers, and one of England's most noted society beauties, the ashes of a series of scandals which have touched three continents were raked before the public view.

Known for years as the "most fascinating of disturbing elements" in London social circles, this woman was found shot to death in her room, with the top of her head blown away by a shotgun which lay beside her. Her maid discovered the body only after she had forced an entrance to her mistress's apartment, the door of which had been locked and barricaded with furniture.

Thus ended the career of a woman whose penchant for gay company had many times brought her name into the British courts and whose intrigues at one time led King Edward VII to take an active hand in behalf of the young Duke of Westminster, who had become infatuated with the famous beauty while on duty at Cape Town, South Africa.

Mrs. Atherton, subsequent to an affair with Captain John Reginald Yarde-Buller, now Baron Churston, which led to her divorce from Colonel Atherton, became the wife of Captain Arthur Eliot, noted in England as a dramatist and as the grandson of the Earl of St. Germans. Her marriage to the playwright took place in the early days of the recent war, and led to much speculation as to whether the notorious beauty had decided to forsake the courting of gallantries for a life of peaceful domesticity.

Boer War Days

This woman whose beguiling of England's titled aristocrats thrust her name into the limelight on three continents first came into public notice in the days of the Boer War, when, with Colonel Atherton, she took residence in Cape Town. At that time her charm and youth were a part of the gossip of the exclusive set of the South African metropolis, for she was barely twenty-eight and in the fulness of her beauty.

With the departure of her husband to the front with the 12th Lancers Mrs. Atherton soon became the central figure of the gay and titled society of Cape Town, and it was at that time that the young Duke of Westminster lost his heart to her, forgetting in his infatuation the girl at home to whom he was betrothed, a daughter of Mrs. Cornwallis West, and who brought her grievance against the young nobleman to the attention of King Edward. This monarch lost no time in recalling the erring duke for a personal reproof, which, it is said, set the young man in his right senses and avoided a public scandal of unlimited possibilities.

Lost No Time

But still the gay Mrs. Atherton, whose beauty, perhaps, was her greatest liability, lost no time in seeking other conquests. One of her chief delights was in being as near the front as possible, and it is said she on one occasion aroused the ire of Lord Kitchener to such an extent that he requested her to be more discreet in her conduct.

On one of these sojourns near the firing line Mrs. Atherton formed an acquaintance with Captain John Peginald Yarde-Buller, an officer of considerable prominence in the British forces. Her affair with this gentleman led to her divorce from her distinguished husband in 1907, he naming Captain Yarde-Buller as co-respondent. This divorce brought the name of Mrs. Atherton upon the lips of the gossips, for the evidence revealed was of a decidedly sensational character, of such a nature, in fact, that upon being divorced by Colonel Atherton she later sued the debonair captain for $100,000, alleging breach of promise. Nothing came of the case, however, excepting a verdict in her favor without damages.

Mrs. Atherton was a woman of considerable intellectual repute, having written a novel, "Grey Sand," which won more or less favor in England. With her beauty she possessed a talent for music and as a conversationalist she had rare qualities.

Again in Limelight

Only a few years after her experience in the divorce courts, and with her affair with Captain Yarde-Buller still fresh in her mind, Mrs. Atherton again came into the limelight in a divorce case brought by the Laird of Kippendale, John Alexander Stirling, against his wife, formerly Clara Taylor, an American actress, and daughter of Charles Henry Taylor of Washington, D. C. In this suit the Laird named Lord Northland as co-respondent, and Mrs. Stirling filed a cross-suit naming Mrs. Atherton as resting highly in her Laird's affections. This suit ended with a decree in Stirling's favor, although certain of the testimony introduced by his wife indicated that Stirling and Mrs. Atherton had upon numerous occasions established residence in the Cadogan Hotel. The night porter of the Cadogan Hotel, in fact, asserted that he had many times let Mrs. Atherton into the hotel after midnight with a gentleman who he identified at the trial as the Laird of Kippendale. He declared he showed them up to Mrs. Atherton's suite.

A Peacemaker

In this case Mrs. Atherton testified that her sole interest in the family affairs of the Kippendale house was that of a peacemaker. She asserted that she was cognizant of the growing friendship of Mrs. Stirling for Lord Northland and that for the sake of preserving the integrity of the Stirling household she had on more than one occasion remonstrated with both Mrs. Stirling and her titled consort.

In the course of her examination she declared that Mrs. Stirling, while in a very excited state over an approaching crisis, purchased a revolver and threatened to kill Lord Northland if he failed to marry her.

"She said to me: 'I won't be treated as you were,'" said Mrs. Atherton. This was an allusion to Captain Yarde-Buller's desertion of Mrs. Atherton. Mrs. Stirling was also quoted by Mrs. Atherton as having said:

"If he won't marry me, I'll shoot him, sure."

At the time of her tragic death she was about forty-eight years old and still retained much of the beauty and charm which played so strong a part in her conquests.

Mother of Three Holds Fifteen Tennis Titles

"FIFTEEN—LOVE" might be a metaphorical summary of the tennis career of Mrs. George W. Wightman, of Brookline, Mass., who recently won the singles championship of the United States the fourth time. Fifteen is the number of *national* titles she has won in ten years, and love, while it stands for "nothing" in the score of a tennis match, means three attractive children in Mrs. Wightman's case. To achieve such a family and so many tennis honors in a decade is a record that stands without parallel.

She won the women's championship in singles for the first time in 1909, when she was Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, of California. In 1910 and 1911 she repeated the feat, this in itself being most unusual, for Miss Mary K. Browne, of Santa Monica, is the only other woman to accomplish it. Miss Elizabeth H. Moore won the title four times during a period of ten years and Miss Molla Bjurstedt won the event four times, although once was when the title was suspended because of the war.

Mrs. Wightman's record is unique in more ways than one. She was the first player ever to win all three events—singles, doubles and mixed doubles—for three successive years. In a Seattle tournament in 1910 she won a match in which her opponent did not score a single point, this being a record of its kind. At Niagara-on-the-Lake a few years ago, playing May Sutton, she lost the first set, 6—0, and Miss Sutton had a lead of 5—0 on the second, but never won another game, the final score being 0—6, 7—5, 6—0 for Mrs. Wightman.

George, jr., Virginia and Hazel Wightman add distinction to their mother's record, for Mrs. Wightman's interest in tennis has not turned her attention from her home. "The children have kept me off the tennis court very effectually for the last half dozen years," she once told a friend, "but I must admit that they have had me jumping about as fast as I do behind the net. In fact, they have kept me in training."

She expects to defend her title until she is beaten, and then, perhaps, will devote herself to perpetuating the family's championship tradition through one of her lively youngsters.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and her three children

Canada Prepares to Welcome Prince of Wales

Ottawa (By Mail).

THE forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada is being looked forward to and prepared for with the greatest interest. It has already been announced that the young prince will visit New York, and undoubtedly he will also be seen at several other of the more important United States centres.

While the Prince of Wales will participate in many functions, the most important, from a national standpoint, will be the opening of the new Canadian Parliament buildings here, which are costing more than $8,000,000, and which, rebuilt as a result of the disastrous fire of some years ago, are now rapidly nearing completion.

State Department officials here are already preparing for the arrival and trip across the country that will be taken. General Burstall, a widely known Canadian soldier, who did excellent work overseas, will be in charge during the Canadian tour. The main arrangements of the itinerary as so far announced have already been published in The New York Tribune.

It will be of interest to New Yorkers to recall that the father (present King of England) and the grandfather of the prince have both honored this country by visits.

Programme on U. S. Soil

The Prince of Wales, as announced, will cross the Atlantic on the battleship Renown and will live aboard that ship when in New York harbor. It is of special interest now to recall what members of the royal family did while on American soil.

Despite his incognito, his royal highness then, and later King Edward of England, was greeted with enthusiasm when he went to several American cities. Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington were among the places visited. At Washington President James Buchanan was presented to him, and both there and at New York City a number of important functions were held in his honor. The prince and his suite sailed from Portland on the steamer Hero on October 20, 1860.

The second visit of an heir apparent was when the Duke and Duchess of Connaught—now King George and Queen Mary—visited Canada in 1901. The request made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier of King Edward was granted and the duke and duchess began a memorable tour. Sailing on the palatial yacht Ophir they visited Gibraltar, Port Said, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and reached Quebec on September 16, 1901. Lord Minto, as Governor General, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as Premier of Canada, met them, and a series of special welcoming features unique in Canadian history then began.

Lloyd George and the Prince

A Dampened Programme

In this country, as elsewhere on the tour, it was understood that as the period of court mourning for the late Queen Victoria had not expired, no balls or public banquets were to be given and that entertainments in honor of the duke and duchess were to be limited to official dinners, concerts, receptions and reviews. Although this order, of necessity, limited a full expression of the welcome, yet in every manner possible Canadians strove to show their loyalty and devotion to their royal visitors. Public manifestations of rejoicing were further restricted during the early days of the tour by reason of the death of President McKinley, who succumbed on September 14 to the injuries inflicted by his assassin eight days previously.

Since 1908, with the exception of the Duke of Connaught, no other members of the royal family have come to Canada, and the coming visit is thus of special significance. Hundreds of the returned war veterans are anxious to show their loyalty, and there will be scores of demonstrations and special ovations. These will only be limited by what the authorities in charge of the youthful prince will allow.

Unique Features

Indians who have generations of startling history behind them are anxious to have him see them. Lumbermen want him to run the rapids and to see their unique method of logging and shantying. There will be many naval and military features.

It is likely arrangements will be made for profuse and special decorations of government buildings here and at many of the centres that are to be visited.

At the Quebec tercentenary a special feature was a ball which 6,000 attended—said to be the largest ever held in Canada. It is not known yet what social features will be allowed, but undoubtedly the prince will be presented to all the provincial lieutenant governors and will receive profuse addresses of welcome from the mayors of various cities.

Mrs. Arthur Eliot (Mrs. Mabel Louise Atherton)